Commissioners Say They Take Up the Project Only Out of Courtesy to Mr. Staria, The Rapid Transit Commission met at Mr. Steinway's house yesterday afternoon. Mr. Bushe had been delegated to draw up a new plan which should embedy his own and Mr. Spencer's ideas, and should be acceptable to all the members of the Board. He hadn't made any change in Mr. Spencer's plan unti outh street was reached, and he offered an amendment that a branch elevated road be constructed from the present elevated road at joith street to the Boulevard, thence to Kingsbridge road, thence to 181st street.

oridge road, thence to 181st street. Mr. Inman seconded the amendment. "Seems to me," Mr. Steinway said, "we are jumping from the frying pan into the fire." How's that ?" demanded Mr. Inman.

"You started to use thirty blocks of the Boulevard," said Mr. Steinway. "Now you talk shout using sixty."
"Well I don't look at the Boulevard as the

Bre." said Mr. Inman.
Mr. Steinway—You have heard the plan. Mr. Starin. What do you think of it?

Mr. Starin - I favor the Convent avenue line. If the Manhattan wants any better route let them go underground or over private prop-That corporation can dive deeper, stay under water longer, and come up drier than any other corporation that exists. My mind is made up. I'm net turning over plans in my

any other cornoration that exists. My mind is made up. I'm not turning over plans in my mind and flopping about from day to day, I'm not easting any reflections on my collegues in this Board, either.

Mr. Starin looked hard at Mr. Spencer out of one sye and Mr. Inman out of the other.

Mr. Bisshe-With the and of Mr. Bogart I devised the Convent avenue line to avoid the Boulevari. I didn't regard that as the best line. Mr. Steinway-I don't think that it is unmanisted flop about. I think it is manily to change your mind if you are convinced by argument. I was convinced by Mr. Spencer's arguments, but I feel that an overwhelming majority of the people of the city are against the use of the Bunievard. I am anxious to know the real opinion of the people on the Boulevard on the subject. If I was sure that the Boulevard or the subject. If I was sure that the Boulevard or the subject. If I would suggest now that we make it a condition that the consent of of percent, of the property owners and the Boulevard be obtained before we adopt the plan. It can then be disposed of by June I.

Mr. Starin-I suggest that our engineer lay

June 1.

Mr. Starin-I suggest that our engineer lay out an underground road on the Convent avenue line and submit it to us on Monday.

Mr. Iuman-I don't believe the people want Mr. Inman-to ride underground. Mr. Steinway - Nor L Mr. Spencer - Nor L

Mr. Speneer—Nor L.
Mr. Bushe—Nor I.
Mr. Immn—But out of courtosy to Mr. Starin
Ill vote for his motion.
Mr. Speneer—So will L.
Mr. Bushe—This is unreasonable delay.
There was a pause for breath. Mr. Steinway
broke the silence. "Well, this is a very sad
state of affairs," he said. "We are so different
eterprior."

of opinion. Think it's so bad?" asked Mr. Ingo you think it's so bad?" asked Mr. Inman. "You say you don't care anything about the fallroad company. I'm prepared to vote that if 70 per cent. of the property owners don't give their consent within three weeks the scheme be dropped."

Mr. Steinway—Mr. Starin. if an overwhelming majority of the property owners along the Boulevard should layor an extension, then would you change your mind?

Mr. Starin—I want to keep off the Boulevard. No.

No.

No. II. Inman—I am ready to vote—

Nr. Spencer—Do you put it in the form of a resolution?

Mr. Inman—N-o-o-o, I'm only talking.

All together—Oh!

At this point a Mr. Bayne talked. "I will undertake to get 70 per cent. of the property owners to consent within three weeks or forever hold my peace." he said.

Mr. Steinway—I myself prefer the Convent stence line, but if I knew or was satisfied that an overwhelming majority of the property owners errowners— Mr. Spencer—Why not make it a condition? Mr. Inman—Mr. Starin made a motion about

Mr. Starin - I would move that our engineer

lokup and make a plan—
M. Steinway—How soon can we do it?
M. Bogart—What?
M. Steinway—Just tell me if it's feasible.
Derit go into feet and inches.
M. Bogart—It's feasible to dig a hole from casend of the city to the other. I suppose, I'd like to know where you want me to land you.
Where do you want to go?
((onfusion.)

(toniusion.)

Mr. Steinway—Can you report by Tuesday?

Mr. Spencer—I'm going to Chicago Tuesday.

Mr. Inman—Out of courtesy to Mr. Starin I shall vote for his resolution. Now. Mr. Starin. It shall vote for his resolution. Now. Mr. Starin.

Mr. Starin—I think this is a simple thing for the engineer. I don't like to be sat on.

Mr. Inman—I'll vote for it.

Mr. Steinway—Will you second it. Mr. Inman?

Imman?
Mr. Inman—No; but I'll vote for it.
So Mr. Steinway seconded it himself, and Mr.
Imman and Mr. Spencer said they only voted
forficut of courtesy to Mr. Starin. The resolution called upon the engineer to draw up a
plan for the underground road and to report
to the Board to-day at 2% o'clock.

THE GEORGIA CENTRAL FORECLOSURE. Justice Jackson Grants a Stay on Applier tion of Justor Security Holders,

Washington, March 31 .- An application was made by Messrs. Patrick Calhoun of Georgia and Leopold Wallach of New York, in behalf of Messra Alexander Brown & Sons of Baltimore, Simon Borg & Co. of New York, and Robert L. Harrison, large holders of the junior securicarrison. large holders of the junior securities of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, to stay the foreclosure proceedings in the suit brought by the Farmers' Lona and Trust Company of New York against the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia on the S.000,000 tipartite bonds, on the ground that such foreclosure and its hostile to the best interests of the junior security holders of the Central Railroad and its associated lines. As a condition for granting the stay, the petitioners allege that they were prepared to purchase and pay for, upon three days' notice, all that is due, including principal, past due coupons, and accrued interest on the tri-partite bonds that may be delivered at the office of the New York Guarantee and Indemnity Company, St. Celar street, New York.

Justice Jackson, in Chambers to-day, granted the stay and set the learning of the motion for April 20. The Hollins plan of reorganization of these important properties under the foreclosure and the formation of a new company. It is understood that a more equitable scheme of reorganization is now in process of preparation, and will be soon submitted to the Security holders. ties of the Central Railroad and Banking Com-

Trouble Over Through West-bound Freights. Cureage, March 31.-Some time ago Chairman Midgley of the Western Freight Associalion, informed the roads west of the Missouri River that, despite the lower states to California and Pacific coast points which it was forms and Pacific coast points which it was disposed to put in operation, the roads forming the Western Freight Association would insid upon their full percentage. To this the Transcentinental lines entered strong objections, and a meeting was held this morning to see if some agreement could not be reached.

The Southern Freific announced positively that it would not agree to pay the full percentages, and that if rates came down on Facilic coast traffic, the roads east of the Missouri liter must share the reduction with the rest. This would not agree to by the Western freight roads, and after a warm discussion the matter went over until te-morrow. The Southern Facilic or som will have it, in the stand it has taken, and the chances for a little row seem to be excellent.

Meeting of the Western Passenger Assoclation.

CRICAGO, March 31,-The members of the Western Passenger Association have finally Mestern Passenger Association have finally linished the rovision of their association agreement and have taken an adjournment until Medidir, when the several points upon which differences have arisen will be taken up and settled. It is not true that the Wisconsin Central has given warning that it will withdraw from the association unless the Burlington agrees to withdraw its proposed fast train. It merely gave notice that if the time between chicago and St. Paul is reduced it will not remaider itself bound by the adopted world's Pair rates.

Col. De Leur Cured.

MILWAURER, March 31.—Col. Albert De Leur. who created such a stir last fall by mystericusty disappearing from New York, and was silerward found and sent to the Northern Heapital or the insane at Oshkosh, has been discharged as cured. Col. Do Leur arrived home last syening accompanied by his wife, tol. and Mrs. Do Leur will go to Chicago for a short stay, after which he will resume business.

Seiter to be live for all headaches is Brome

RAPID TRANSIT DEBATE | FOR A COUNCIL OF THE FIVE TRIBES. Chief Marris Endenvoring to Defeat the Opening of the Cherokee Strip.

TARLEQUAR, I. T., March 31.-Chief Harris has issued his second special message to the National Conneil, asking for an arrangement whereby the five civilized tribes may be called ogether in one grand council for the purpose of discussing among themselves matters of mutual interest not fully understood by all the Indians.

The Indiana have become so thoroughly slarmed over recent events in Congress that it is absolutely necessary for these tribes to meet and agree upon some plan that will enable them to more successfully combat the encroachments of the whites.
The foundation upon which Chief Harris

bases his reason for favoring such a move on the part of the Cherokees arises in that portion of the recent act of Congress wherein the President of the United States is authorized to appoint a Commission to treat with the Chero-

appoint a Commission to treat with the Cherokees. Creeks. Chickneaws, Choctaws, and
Seminoles, and try and induce them to take
their lands in severally and be admitted into
the Union as a State with Oklahoma.

The Cherokees are lar-enough advanced in
civilization to know that if this Commission
should be appointed and get out here before
the five triues could get together there might
ine some danger that one and perhans
two of the weaker tribes would agree to
allotment and Statehood. But if the
therokees can hit upon a plan in advance of the Commission's arrival, they
believe through the right kind of preaching
they can arrange a compact between the
several tribes interested that will forever put
an end to the Government's plan of organizing
a new State, unless a crisis should be reached
and a force bill enacted that would bring the
livilians to time.

It is safe to say that the Cherokees are, as a

a new State, unless a crisis should be reached and a force bill enacted that would bring the Indians to time.

It is safe to say that the Cherokees are, as a whole, onposed to the allotment as well as Statehood, and any Commission with allotment and Statehood as its mission will meet with a very cool reception in visiting the Cherokees. This is not thought to be the case with the Chicknesaws and Creeks.

It was the Creek tribe which started the ball rolling, resulting in the sale and opening of Oklahoma, and later the preliminary steps looking to the purchase of the Cherokee Strip. The Creeks, although not so intelligent as the Cherokees, have always been progressive, and instead of being sullen and hard to deal with, have shown a disposition to favor the dovernment's ultimate plan of opening up the Indian Territory, and it is believed that if the United States offer them a reasonably fair thing they will throw off the old tribal form of government and assume that of the white men. The same thing may be said of the Chicknesws, who for the last few years have been leaning toward Statehood. The Choctaws and Seminolea, like the Cherokees, will remain obstinate to the last. The council has decided not to at once act upon the suggestions of Chief Harris calling for a general council, but the matter will no doubt be kept allye by agitation until the non-progressive element is successful in carrying out this plan of defeating the purpose of the Commission from the United States.

The committee of five approinted yeaterday to draw up a suitable "ill ratifying the Congressional amendments to the Strip Furchase bill reported a bill this evening, which will in all probability be passed, providing the Postmaster-General recalls watte's appointment as Postmaster at Mulidrew. Unless Watte's appointment is recalled there will be no sale of the Strip. Ex-Congressman Peel drew up the bill, finally accepting the Congressional amendments, making the document short and to the point.

THE ADIRONDACK PRESERVE.

Priends of the Forest Protest Against Pro-

F. P. Martin of Pearl and Pine streets calls attention to the bill now pending in the Legislature which repeals the act of 1885 for the preservation of the Adirondack forests. That act, which Mr. Martin considers an effectual measure, contains this clause:

SECTION 8. The lands now or hereafter constituting the forest preserve shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be soid, nor shall they be leased or taken by any person or corporation, public or pri

passed to a third reading in the Assembly, allow the Forestry Commissioners to make ten-

defeat. Our only hope is in the newspapers, as it was in 1885. We believe that if our representations as to the effect of the bill obtain publicity the passage of the bill may be delayed, if not prevented, and that, in any event, aubstantial reasons will be furnished to Gov. Flower for vetoing it."

CONSPIRACY IN COSTA RICA.

An Effort to Overthrow the Governmen

Promptly Suppressed. PANAMA, March 31 .- A conspiracy to bring bout a revolution was discovered in Costs Rica on the 27th inst., and was suppressed through the energetic and cautious action o the Government. It appears that the conquarters where the military stores in charge of the Quartermaster-General were deposited and with the arms and ammunition found there to equip the enemies of the Governmen and inaugurate a general revolution. The leader in the conspiracy was Gutierrez, who recently returned from exile, to which he had been condemned on account of a previous revolt against the Government, and who has been impatient to overthrow those who had extended elemency to him on that occasion.

The authorities, being fully aware of the intentions of the rebels, determined to allow the latter for proceed with their plans, and capture them in the act of treason. The Government was completely successful. The conspirators made their attack on the cuartel, as they had planned, and secured arms and ammunition. At this moment they were taken by surprise by the Government troops, who captured the conspirators, and also the arms and ammunition of which they had possessed themselves. In order to prevent any further disturbance the country was placed under martial law. The Government intends to indict such severe nunishment on the offenders will be a warning to others. and inaugurate a general revolution. The flict such severe punishment on the offender: as will be a warning to others.

SCIARRA REPUDIATES HIS CROSS. He Says the Italian Consul's Agent Made

the Alleged Signature. John Palmieri moved before Judge Giegerich in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, to remove William S. Keiley as guardian ad item of Vincenzo Sciarra on the ground that the young man is of age. Incidentally Sciarra makes a charge against Michael Riccio, who is attached to the Italian Consul's office. Sciarra was a passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., and during the trip a heavy niece of iron fell on his leg and crubsed it. It was amputated, and he is in the hospital on Illis Island. The passengers on the vessel subscribed \$1441 for him. The young man wanted to sue the steamship company and Riccio went to the hospital to see him about if.

Sciarra says that Riccio requested him to sign a paper and he refused to do so without consulting his cousin, but he saw Riccio make a cross on the paper, which turned out to be a petition for the appointment of a guardian he did not need.

Sciarra says that when he first arrived he nuthorized the Italian Consul to sue and to collect the subscription. Subsequently he engaged a lawyer and revoked the authority. Riccio and his lawyer depy the charges, and each says he saw Sciarra make the mark or cross. Argument will be heard next week. the young man is of age. Incidentally Sciarra

Cherardi's Piert at Humpton Roads. FORT MONROE, March 31 .- Admiral Gherardi, with the Philadelphia, Baltimore, Yorktown ng at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, March 31.-Charles Cramp of Cramp & Sons. the Philadelphia shipbuilders, was at the Navy Department to-day. In reply to an inquiry as to the probability of the cruiser New York being in condition to participate in the naval review, he said that he hoped to have the vessel there in some canacity. "She cannot he ready to offer to the Government hefore the review," he said. "and we do not wish to push work on her and risk spoiling a vessel which we have spent years in perfection." Cramp & Sons. the Philadelphia shipbuild-

IN EVERY Receipt that calls for baking powder use the "Royal." It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

"We recommend the Royal Baking Powder as superior to all others."-United Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Association of the United States.

WASN'T SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.

Result of the Arrest of a Peeplug Tom Col-

ATHENS, Ga., March 31 .- It was only a few days ago that Byron Bowers, the son of Judge pacping at the girls of the Lucy Cobb Instiis a student at the University. The girls' institute was founded by the aunt of Hoke Smith's wife, and that and the men's college here are the two leading institutions of the

As Bowers was the President of the University Social Club his offence was the more aggravated. Lee Langley, a newspaper man who is taking a course in the university, published the story. The result was great indigwho had hoped to suppress the incident. On on the campus. Bowers came up to him and

This brought not only the 300 students to the scene, but scores of citizens of this staid old town. The young men were separated. old town. The young men were separated, and the hostilities of the day were at an end. Negotiations were at once begun to have the matter adjusted by a flat fight at Mitchell's bridge. The suggestion came from Howers's friends, and when convered to Langley he assented, and telegraphed to Atlanta for City Editor Bruffey of the Constitution, to hold the bottle for him. As soon as Bowers saw how belligerent matters were becoming he sent Langley word that he was not spoiling for a fight.

fight.
Then Langley published a card, in which he said of Bowers: "I publicly brand him a dirry coward and acoundrel, beneath the recognition of courageous and honorable men." After writing this Langley went down the street, and, finding a Mr. Alexander, a student who had written an uncomplimentary account of the norsewhipping, sailed into him with his fists. What satisfaction Langley failed to get out of Blowers he took out of Alexander. This is as far as the row has proceeded.

ADELINA PATTI GALLIANO.

A Six-year-old Child for the Custody of which Her Pather Appeals to the Law. Buffato, March 31.-Little six-year-old Adelina Patti Galliano was the cause of a commotion in the Supreme Court this afternoon. and with childish innocence and interest she watched the beginning of a struggle for her possession between her parents. The father s Frank T. Galliano, or Gallien, as he is now known, having had his name Americanized by a court about a year ago. He is proprietor of a hotel at Sea Island, N. J. Mary M. Galliano s the mother, and it is from her possession that Gallien is trying to wrest the child by

process of law. passed to a third reading in the Assembly, allow the Forestry Commissioners to make tenyear contracts for selling trees one foot in diameter and more, and the Commissioners, with the Comptroller of the State and the Attorney-General, may entertain proposals for building railroads through the State forest and for extending those already begun. Although the bill also contains clauses which seem to make it still more effective for forest preservation than the one it supersedes. Mr. Martin and other friends of the forest believe that its enactment would result within a comparatively short period in the destruction of the woods in the Adirondack region.

Mr. Martin was among those who helped to secure the passage of the act of 1885. This act was the outcome of an agitation in which the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Oxford Club of Brooklyn, and other organizations took part.

The sequel of the persistent efforts of vears for the preservation of the forests," said Mr. Martin yesterday, "bids fair to be the passage of an set which will nullify all that was accomplished by the act of 1885. As the bill has already passed to a third reading in the Assembly and may at once be rushed through the Senate, thore is no time for the friends of the forest to get together to bring about its defeat. Our only hope is in the newstapares, as it was in 1885. We believe that if our representations as to the effect of the bill obtain publicity the passage of the bill may be devented to the commissioners, with the said to be very wealthy. He became and he is said to be very wealthy. He became afflicted with temporary bindness and had to be very wealthy. He became afflicted with temporary bindness and had to be very wealthy. He became afflicted with temporary bindness and had to so to New York for treatment. On his trends and the its and the friends of the said to New York with the belief that the belief the bill with the left had to be very wealthy. He charged in the case with the could be the passage of Gallien and his wife lived in Chicago a year ago, and he is said to be very wealthy. He be-

A VALENTINE IN COURT.

Lawyer Seneca Carroll Sues the Man Who He Charges Sent It to Him, ROCHESTER, March 31.-C. D. Benham was arraigned this morning before United States Commissioner Gilbert charged with injuring he reputation of a lawyer by writing scurrilous letters to him. Mr. Benham is a wellknown young business man of Canandaigus, and the plaintiff in the case is Senera Carroll. an attorney of Rome, N. Y., who at one time lived in this city. On St. Valentino's day Lawmissives. The envelopes bore various adof the valentines was addressed in what appeared to be a feminine hand, to "Seneca Carroll, Esq., farmer and horse jockey, Canan-daigua Ontario county, N. Y." The contents

daigua Onfario county, N. Y." The contents ran as follows:
You want a wife, you ngly coon.
And who would marry you?
No one unless some crax. Joon
Who could no better do.
But soon an iron she would take and but you on your old bail pate.

Mr. Carroll believed that Mr. Benham sent him the valentines, and accordingly had him arrested. Mr. Benham pleads not guilty, and says that he never wrote but one letter to the attorney in his life, and that was of a business nature and was written three years ago. He added that Mr. Carroll and shimself have had some business dealings of an unpleasant nature and that the present case is one of spite.
Lawyer Seneca Carroll is well along in years, has flowing locks, wears glasses, and walks with a slight stoop. He is, according to those who are acquainted with him, a most eccontric man. He lives alone and cooks his own meals.

At noon the examination was adjourned un-

meals.
At noon the examination was adjourned until April 11, when District Attorney Alexander will be present. Mr. Benham furnished ball to the amount of \$300 to be on hand when the case is resumed.

Reunton of Oberlin Graduates,

The sixth annual dinner of the New York Association of Oberlin Alumni was held last night at the St. Denis Hotel. Several women graduates were present. Agnes Huntington. the actress, sat at the head of the table, near the actress, sat at the head of the table, near her husband. Paul D. Cravath, who presided. The College Glee Club sang several times. The officers elected were the Rev. Russel T. Hall, President: J. Morse and Mrs. Kincald, Vice-Presidents: C. E. Firestone, Secretary, and W. O. Jones, Treasurer. Toasts were responded to by Prof. G. Frederick Wright, the Rev. M. E. Strieby, Mrs. Johnson, R. A. Millikan, and the Rev. B. T. Hall.

Did Walter Griffin Commit Suielde ! TALLAHASSEE, Pln., March 31. - Walter Griffin of Detroit was found dead in the woods one mile east of here late this afternoon. There was a wound in his face and a pistol was by side. A few days ago, in company with another young man, he registered at Leon Hotel here. They had no beggage and paid the bill in advance. Yesterday morning they went out together. Griffin's companion returned alone later in the day, and since then has been suspected. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

Increase of Business.

COMPARISON. Increase for the month of March.

1803, over February, 1803 1.100 76
Increase for the year ending March,

. 3.289 95 A dividend of 1% per cent has been declared for the last quarter, and is payable on demand at the office of the Major Cement Company, No. 232 William st., New York city - 4d

AN AMERICAN'S SUCCESS IN PARIS. John W. Alexanter, the Portent Painter, Will Remain There Indefinitely.

The most interesting news in artistic circles this week is that which has just been privately cabled from Paris regarding Mr. John W. Alexander's success in that city. All the pictures that he submitted to the judges for exhibition at the Champ de Mars salon have been a cepted. This is a remarkable result of two years of residence in Paris by an American and a stranger to the influential circles there. He was unknown among the artists when he went there, and it was fair to assume at the outset that the salon jury would be more likely to show a prejudice against rather than a

preference for his work. Mr. Alexander ranked here as one of the foremost of American portrait painters. Within a week a well-known foreign painter here on a visit has declared Alexander's Wait Whitman to be one of the most masterly of all the American productions he has seen. His portraits of Joseph Jefferson, George W. Childs. Robert Louis Stevenson, and of several other noted men are all familiar to the lovers of art in New York. He had done some clever work in still life, but abandoned every other line for portrait painting. Two years ago, while at work in his studio in the Chelsea building, his work in his studio in the Cheisea building, his health failed him, and, having an order to paint a ceiling in Paris, he determined to go abroad. He resigned the Presidency of the Fellowcraft Club of writers and arists, turned his studio over to the son of Henry W. Longfellow, and announced his intention of remaining in Paris at least two years. He had nothing but the one order for work and his invincible pluck to guarantee him a livelihood over there.

cible pluck to guarantee him a livelihood over there.

He has a charming studio on the boulevard Berthier, near the group of artists who occupy the beautiful region between the Park Monceaux and the tortifications. The leading Parisian artists, with whom he has become well acquainted, have greatly encouraged him, and the famous English artist, Whistler, has greatly admired his work. But the greatest surprise and encouragement has come with his getting many commissions to paint Parisian portraits. It is now announced that he intends to stay in Paris for an indefinite length of time. With his wife, who is a daughter of Mr. James W. Alexander, the Vice-President of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, he will visit his friends here in May, returning to his work in Paris in the autumn. John W. Alexander is not related to the family into which he married. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth and made his way in the world from a very unfavorable teginning, since he was without fortune or near-relatives. In an after-dinner address he once told how he started out to begin his career by sailing down the Ohio on a litt boat from Pittsburgh. The sailing proved all right, for the tide carried him and his companion along, but food and drink did not come with the tide. In a riverside house, where he got a glass of water. Mr. Alexander noticed that a daguerrectype on the mantetpiece was accatched on the back and apparently ruined. He volunteered to make it as good as new for a quarter of a dollar. His offer was accepted, he covered over the scritches with show blacking, the nearest approach to pain that he had, and from that moment his services were in active demand as a restorer of daguerrectypes all along the Ohio Valley, Drifting to New York, he began to study his art in the establishment of Messra, Harper & Brothere, and in a few years went to Europe, where he set up has a teacher in Florence. He studied in the forences and he says, for what he learned earlier in the day he imparted to his pupils before the sun went down. His He has a charming studio on the boulevard

MODERN RULLET WOUNDS.

Far From Being Small and Clean-cut, as Popularly Supposed. The theory that the modern bullet, fired

from the modern rifle, makes a less serious wound than the old-fashioned bullet seems to be disproved by the results noted in recent warfare. It has been generally stated that the modern bullet, a small leaden core with a steel covering, little larger than an inch of ordinary lead pencil, would go cleanly through flesh and bone, and the results would be more disablements and less loss of life. The contrary has been noted, however, in the compaign by France in Dahomey. The Lebel bullet is found to have an explosive effect. It tears its way through flesh and bone, making terrible

wounds, usually with fatal results. The bullet from the Austrian Manulicher rifle is found to act in a similar way. A soldier was accidentally killed near the Vienna arsenal two weeks ago by a bullet from a Manu-licher rifle, and the post-mortem showed that far from simply puncturing and passing through the body it had made a hideous wound. The steel covering appeared to have broken off from the leaden core on contact with the body, and the two pieces apread in the body with an explosive effect, causing almost instant death.

It is said the Austrian authorities contemperature of the steel of the death.

It is said the Austrian authorities contemplate trying a new form of bullet. If they do it will not be necessarily from humanitarian impulses. From the firing party's point of view, especially, a bullet that disables but does not kill is far better than one that kills, because it puts more men of the opposing force out of action. A dead soldier is out of every one's way, but a wounded one needs attendance, and the greater the number of wounded the more is the army embarrassed in its operations.

wounded the more is the army embarrassed in its operations.

Still, while being hit by one of these builets seems to be highly unpleasant, it has been shown recently that the probabilities of such a thing happening are no greater with the modern rifle and builet than with the old-fashioned arms and ammunition, and that the proportion of hits to rounds fired is very small.

Boy Murderers Sent to Prison for 40 Years. CHICAGO, March 31.-William Blunck, aged 14, and Thomas Luvienne, aged 15, were sentenced to forty years in the penitentiary to-day for the murder of Albert Eckroth. The erime was committed on the night of May 15, 18*2, when the youthful criminals held up Eckroth on Western avenue, shot him through the heart, and robbed the lody of a watch. Their extreme youth saved them from the in-fliction of the death penalty.

The Sad Story of an Easter Bonnet. From the Philadelphia Record.

From the Philadelphia Record.

A Roxborough family was nearly broken up yestorday morning by a new Easter bonnet. The feminine head of the family on Tucsday evening purchased a new headscar of gorgous hues, trimmed with pansies, apple hossoms, and sweet little forget-me-nots. To surprise her husband, who had retired when sing returned home, she placed the bonnet carefully on the sideooard to gladden his eyes when he came down in the morning.

When he did come down stairs the husband caught the savory odors of tried hum and the aroma of coffee. But he had lost a collar button and his temper, and he brought into the dining room a rumpled and collarless shirt and a terrible scowi.

Never suspecting the head of the house held the flower garden up to his gaze saying: "There, Jim; don't you think that's perfectly stunning?"

"There, Jim; don't you think that's perfectly stunning?"
Jim's reply turned her sweetness into bitterest gail, for he said: "No. I don't; nor do I think much of you or any woman that'll take a man's money and spend it for such trash!"
Upon the table was a dish containing a half dozen eggs ready for frying, but they never reached the pan. By way of accent to her sundry remarks she hurled the eggs, one after another, with unerring aim, and Jim's face soon looked like a variegated sunflower atreaked with crimson. Jim pushed his wife aside, crumpled the bonnet in his hands, wiped the gore and broken eggs from his face, and then kicked the stunning thing about the floor.

As a result Magistrate Rosey's court records show that James Bressine, on complaint of his wife Jane, was held in \$500 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery at court.

Mrs. Bressine declared, as she left the court that she d have another bonnet for Easter if she had to get it on cradit.

MT. BAKER BOUGHT A DOG.

was a Scotch Staghound and Turne Out to be a Terror. From the Philadelphia Time

The existence of Joseph Baker, an expert in fron and a mechanical engineer of this city, is just now being rendered insupportable by the presence of a horrid monster, a veritable Frankenstein, which she imported yesterday from the highlands of bonnie Scotland, the 'land o' cakes and porritch." This monster is a gigantic Scotch stag bound and within less than twelve hours he has succeeded in inflicting the most dreadful retribution on his importer. The dog stands three feet high on all fours and when perched on his hind legs over

ing the most dreadful retribution on his Importer. The dog stands three feet high on all fours and when perched on his hind legs over six feet.

He has the lithe form of a greyhound, although considerably heavier, and is covered with a gray wiry coat, each hair of which seems to stand our individually. His head is flat, with long tapering jaws and a furrew between the eyes, which are small and have a cunning and cruel look. His neck is arched to permit of him picking up his prey, and in fact he seems to be the perfect embodiment of those principles set forth as constituting the fundamentals of fercetty.

When Mr. Baker saw him he was charmed, but as he could not take him away just then he requested Mr. Kirby to mind him for an hour or so. Kirby agreed, and turned him out into the back yard of his premises on Fighth street, below Sansom. Nothing more was thought of the dog, and Mr. Kirby left the store a few moments after with a mind perfectly at ease. Unfortunately, however, the colored man at Kirby's kennels was not informed of the presence of the strange brute in the back yard. In the course of an hour or so he unsuspectingly turned into the yard a valuable bull-dog, considered invincible in the bit—a dog with a grand record and innumerable sears—marks of honor won in battle.

With the bullidog was also turned out his side partner and bosom friend, an Irish setter, when these two dogs entered the yard they were surprised to see a big strange brute sitting calmly in the corner of their preserves. He looked quiet and sleepy enough, and after a little inspection the bulkog concluded he was a mark, and that he could "do him up in a bite." Without further consideration he flew at the staghound, but that brute was prepared, and, quietly turning, met the large and seen the fate of his friend the frish selter, with that spirit of reckless bruvery characteristic of inhabitants of the Emerald Isle, liew to avenge his comrade seath. The staghound simply caught the setter by the head, crushed it in his nouth, and then th

"Send for Mr. Baker." he shouted. Mr. Baker was sent for and commanded to take the brute away at once.

He did so, and proceeded to take him home. Arrived there the mere sight of the brute seared all in the bouse, and Mr. Baker was threatened with death if he brought him inside. There was nothing for it but to bring him back to the city. Mr. Baker spent the greater part of the day in search of some place to leave the canine, but every one he asked declared thoy would rather have the choicra than a brute like that about their premises. Notwithstanding that Mr. Baker showed the dog's docility by lifting him up by his hind legs and turning him head over heels, his friends wanted none of him.

Up and down the city Mr. Baker wandered with this terrible monster strapped to his wrist. In desperation he returned to Kirby's to entreat them to mind the dog for at least an hour or so, but he was not allowed to show his face in the store. The colored man, armed with a thick club threatened to dash his brains out if he attempted to bring the trute inside. Turned out in the streets again, Mr. Baker, footsore, weary, and almost famished, felt ready to die. He must have something to ear, and so entered Zeisse's Hot-l, the dog tied to his wrist. Going through the yard the dog spied two cats and another dog, and immediately bounded for them. The leash with which he was connected with Mr. Baker's wrist restrained him, and he turned and rended his owner's land, tearing a large plece out of the thumb. By this time Mr. Baker's wrist restrained him, and he turned and rended his owner's land, tearing a large plece out of the thumb. By this time Mr. Baker's wrist restrained shooting the brute as the only way of relieving himself of the incubus, but. out of the thumb. By this time Mr. Baker contemplated shooting the brute as the only way of relieving himself of the incubus, but as a last thought, he remembered the office of his lawyer. Thomas J. Martin, Jr., and as a forlorn hope he marched the dog there.

The janitrees, unaware of the desperate pature of the brute, innocently permitted Mr. Baker to take him through and tie him up in the coal shed, where he is now awaiting developments. In the mean time kirby threatens to bring an action for damages against Mr. Baker, but the latter gentleman feels that he is the aggrieved party, as when he ordored a staghound from Mr. Kirby be did not bargain for a monster which would render his very life insupportable. What the outcome will be remains to be seen.

Queer Forms of Mandrake Growth.

From the St. Laute Republic. The mandrake of Britain (which some bot-anists declare to be similar to if not identical with our May apple) has more folklore and genuine mystery clustering about it than any other plant or shrub with which the writer is acquainted.

genuine myster; clustering about it than any other plant or shrub with which the writer is acquainted.

The very name means "man-form;" this from the ancient idea that the roots were formed in imitation of a man's body. The old books on botany (herbals) figured male and female specimens of mandrake, the nailes having long beards and the females being well provided with 'woman's crowning beauty'—long, wavy hair. Away back in mythological times the mandrake was known by a name which signified "heaven-born." and was popularly thought to be an elf that had fallen from heaven! In England, in primeral times, the plant was said to only grow under a gallows or in a field where murder had been committed. If it grew under a gallows, it was, of course, according to the ideas of those days, caused by the drippings of corruption which fell from the culprit's body; for, it must be remembered, in olden times felous were hung in chains and allowed to remain hanging until every shred of flesh fell from the bones. Another superstition in regard to this plant was this, that it would shriek and groan most terribly when being forcibly removed from the ground, whether by design or through accident, as in ploughing or in digging vegetables. This latter belief is alluded to in the following poetical quotation:

Mark how that rooted mandrake wears

Mark how that routed mandrake wears. His buman feet, his human hands; Off as bis shapely form he rears. Aghast the frighted ploughman stands.

Witches, who used mandrake in making some of tieir "hellish potions," well knew the fright they would get should they essay to remove a mandrake root from the soil by main strength of hand; therefore they siways tied a "moon string" to a dog and the other end to a mandrake root, thus, as Stowesays. "" "so exercising the balletul influence of the plant as to be able to remove it from even hard earth without it making groans or noises to the least extent."

extent. While engaged in unearthing some bulbs from her garden, a few months before her death. Mary Queen of Scots is said to have pulled up a mandrake, the roots of which were curled and twined so as to represent a scalfold and a woman prepared for the block.

A. M.—12:05, Imperial Music Hall, Twenty-ninth street, near Broadway, George Kraus, proprietor, dam-age \$300; 3:00, 256 West 135th street, Amelia Bartel, amage \$8,000; 4:50, 586 Amsterdam avenue, J damage \$5,000; 4:50, 580 Amsterdam avenue, J. Bower, 4mmage \$200; 11:50, 58 West Forty-fifth street. Br. Graeme M. Hammond, damage \$25. P. M.-2:00, 1.856 First avenue, eight families, damage \$3,500; 5:30, 568 Kest Broadway, William Lipschutz, damage \$3,500; 5:30, 560 Henth avenue, liddor Eugel, damage \$5,000; 7:20, 508 West Thirty-seventh street, Mayy A. Semmed, damage sight; 8:40, 238 Stantou street, Solomon Aaronberg, damage trifling.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria. SUICIDE OF J. F. MORSELL.

HE SHOT HIM: ELF IN HIS ROOM AT THE ST. DENIS HOTEL.

For Years He Had Been an Invalid, and Illness to Supposed to Have Prompted the Deed-Didn't Like Grace Church Chimes.

James F. Morsell, a man of leisure and an old New Yorker, celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday by shooting himself in his rooms a the St. Denis Hotel early yesterday morning He was an invalid, and had lived at the St. Denis for five years. During the last two years he had been almost entirely confined to his room by illness. When he went out it was in an invalid chair pushed by Anton Wylie, his attendant. It was Wylie who found him dead when he brought Mr. Morsell's breakfast to

his room yesterday morning.

The man was lying in bed with a bullet hole in his left temple and a 32-calibre revolver lay by his side. Nothing was found in the room to indicate the motive for taking his life, though it is supposed that ill health led to the step Mr. Morsell had many ailments. About two cours ago he slipped on the ice in Madison evenue, injuring his left arm badly. That was followed by curvature of the spine, and shortly afterward partial paralysis developed and he lost the use of his legs. His income enabled him to live in comfort, though sickness and his strong prejudices seem to have soured his

him to live in comfort, though sickness and his strong prepadices seem to have soured his life.

He was something of an arrist, having is his younger days studied abroad. His time in his room was devoted to painting and reading, and a number of his pictures adorn the walls of his room. He could not bear to have his visitors surgest a possible remedy tor his malady. He had been prescribed for so often that the more mention of a remedy would make him furious. To avoid all unplensantness from this source he had one of his pictures mounted in a double frame. When the face of the picture was turned to the wall it became a neatly framed piece of white canvas, on which was the inscription in hig letters: "My friends are strongly, earnestly, nay, religiously requested to refrain from recommending any change of scene or air, or any modicines or nostrums whatever. I do not want them." When he expected a caller who, he leared, would display any interest for him or his condition, he would order the picture reversed.

Mr. Morsell had a great sutipative to the

or his condition, he would order the picture reversed.

Mr. Morsell had a great satipathy to the chimes of Grace Church, and insisted that his windows be kept down while they were ringing. All last summer, when the bright sunshine and halmy air found their way through every window in the hotel, his alone were closed against it. He could stand the gloomy room, but not the chimes of Grace Church. Once he caused the following advertisement to be published in a morning paper, directed to an old friend who had taken a trip West: MY DEAR FRIEND CAPT, CODMAN-How I wish I wish I were with you on the broad, wind swept plains of lidabo "stead of being cramped up in the saiding leat, u able to movel and or foot, and tortured by the terrbery angling of the Grace Church chimes.

He wished to let the Cartain know how he suffered, he said, at the time, and took that method of reaching him. Mr. Morseli came from Ohlo, where he has some relatives now living. He has two nieces in this city and a brother in Mount Kisco. His brother will take charge of the body and bury it, according to directions written by Mr. Morsell a long time ago.

A PLUNGE FROM A FERRYBOAT. The Would-be Suicide, Who Says He is

Axel Tobe, Resented by a Tug. While the ferryboat Farragut of the Fulton Ferry line was in midstream about 4:20 clock yesterday afternoon on the trip to Brooklyn, a middle-aged man rushed from the cabin to the rear of the boat, and climbing over the rail jumped overboard. He was carried rapidly away by the tide, but was rescued by the crew of the tugboat. White &

rescued by the crew of the tugboat White & Price.

He was unconscious when taken aboard the tug, but the crew worked hard to restore him, and when he was handed over to the ambulance surgeon at the Brooklyndock consciousness had been partially restored. The man is about 50 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, with gray hair, heard, and moustache, and he wore dark clothes and a Fedora hat. There was not a scrap of paper in his pockets to indicate his identity. He was removed to the Brooklyn Hospital, and last night, in an interval of consciousness, said that his nume was Axel Tobe, but the efforts of the attendants to discover his residence were unsuccessful.

10 IMPEACH NEBRASKA OFFICIALS

senting Votes-Ex-Treasurer Hill Sued. LINCOLN, Neb., March 31 .- The two Houses f the Legislature met in joint session at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and without prelimi nary debate the resolution pending from yesterday providing for the drawing up of articles of impeachment against the Board of Public Lands and Buildings was taken up and passed with but four dissenting votes. A committee of five, comprising Senators North and Lowley and Representatives Van Housen, Barry, and Colton, was appointed to prosecute the Board before the Supreme Court. The general impression seems to be, now that articles of im-peachment have been prepared, that it will necessitate the appointment of three new officers.

Section 14 of article 2 of the Constitution reads in part as follows: No officer shall exercise his official duties after he shall have been impeached and notified thereof until he shall have been acquitted. shall have been impeached and notified thereof until
be shall have been acquitted.

This evidently means that the officers are
impeached as soon as the articles are drawn
up and they receive notice thereof. The court,
under the provisions of the same section, is
required to meet within ten days after the
adoption of the resolution in the joint convention and the service of a notice of impeachment by the Secretary of the Senate.

OMAHA, March 31.—The State of Nebraska
to-day began suit in the Douglas County District Court in this city against State Treasurer John E. Hill and his bondsmen, to recover the sum of \$235,304.60, which has, it is
alleged, been collected but not turned over to
his successor in office. This suit is the result
of the failure of the Capital National Bank of
Lincoln, in which the State Treasurer had deposits to the amounts named.

Annrehist Swartz's Lecture Was Not Appreclated.

The last of the March lectures under the auspices of the Manhattan Liberal Club was auspices of the Manhattan Liberal Club was given last night at the German Masonic Hall In East Fifteenth street.

C. I., Swartz, the Anarchist, was the lecturer, and he ranted about "Capital Punishment," of which he disapproved, though most of his harangue was devoted to ridiculing Christianity and Christ.

The other speakers followed the line of Swartz's talk, and at the close of the meeting Vice-President R. A. Gunn. M. D., advised Swartz to burn his manuscript, as he had a lot to learn.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Food Show at the Lenox Lycoum will close to talt. There were 17t deaths for the twenty-four hours ending at poon ye terday, six of which resulted from grip. The engineers of the Finance Department were engaged yesterday on a topographical survey of the site for the new Municipal building.

for the new Manteipal building.

Helena Fetter, 42 years old, was taken to Bellevus
Hospital yesterday from her boarding house at 9 First
street, suffering from religious manua. She is a widow,
Elizabeth F. Baldy, accused of swindling Charles Go-bet of 707 directwich street out of \$500 through a fromise to secure bin an office in Washington, was locked up in the Tombs yesterday.

locked up in the Tombs yesterday.

Harry Stephenson, a liquor dealer at 19 Ann street, sent Thomas Hennessey yesterday to the Aster Flace Bank with a sheek for \$500 to cash. Hennessey cashed the check, but did not retirm. His home is in Boston.

The new double screw ferryboat Faxton hullt by Harlan & Hollingsworth at Whinington for the Central Hallroad of New Jersey, arrived yesterday. She will be in survices a few weeks. Her hant is from and she registers till tons.

Mary Messler developed typhus yesterday in the Workhouse on Hackwell's Island and was Isolated. Finit Jansen, having no home, wandered into the New York Displementy with the disease. He was transferred to North Brother Island.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Louis Lewis, a negro, was hanged at Macon, Ga., yes An emery wheel burt in the shop of Baxter & Co. at Canton. N. V. resterday morning. Alvan C. Sawyer, a workman, was killed. Marmanus & Sons banke a. of Chibuanua, have empended, with habilities of \$1.000,000. The cause of the suspension was land and mining speculation.

The fly wheel at the Brush Electric Light Works at Niswara Fulls burst on Thursday night, and the flying portions did much clamage the building. The works will be closed down for the building. The works will be closed down for the building. Lemuel W. Elton expired suddenly while sitting in a chart at 5:30 P. M. on Thursday at the home of his daughter in Union, Heoome sounty, N. Y. He was 75 years of age, and formerly resided in Berlin, Conn Death was due to heart disease.

Dennie Kingsley, a workman in the tile works at North Buffalo, shot himself in the breast on Thursday night and may die. He said he was tired of living and wanted to die, and that he had intended killing himself for some it m. Yesterday morning, however, he changed his mine, and is now anxious to hive a white idager.

BROOKLYN.

Police Commissioner Havden will appoint forty new William B. Hopkins has been appointed cashler in the cast Office in place of Andrew T. Suilivan, promoted to

A RUMOR SETTLED.

Some Said That it Could Not be Done.

All Waited with Deep Interest and Breathless Anxiety.

> Proved a Mighty and Invincible Conqueror at Last.

> A rumor had gained circulation that the well-known Edward T. Feron, Esq., of 507 East Sist st., New York city, was utterly broken down in health, had become unable o attend to his duties, and was really in a condition beyond cure.
>
> Over twenty doctors had examined and

treated his case, and all were forced to give up and acknowledge that his case was beyond

Then the remark-was made that here was a test case for the great and popular medicine. Dr. Greene's Nervara blood and nerve remedy. It is of course a widely known fact that this wonderful remedy rarely if ever falls to cure, but could even its marvellous curative powers restore health in this most serious

The Nervura was used, and everybody watched its effects with deep interest and almost breathless anxiety. We will give Mr. Peron's own version of the

offair.

"For five years," he said, "I have been running down, gradually losing my health and strength; at last I got very ind and was troubled with pains in my back and around my lose."



ME. FDWARD T. FERON.

"I could not sleep at night. I grew so weak that I was ordiged to step work.

"I had tried more than twenty doctors, but they could do me no good, so I gave it up as a bad pob.

"Then the great medicine. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, was suggested to me, and I took a bottle of it.

"It made me foel so good that I tried one more, and now, after having taken four bottles, I am well and strong again. I sleep so undit every night, and can work every day.

"I feel so strong that I can do any hard work without feeling any wearmess or pain in my back or side.

"I am at a loss to find words to express my thankfulness and gratifude for this wonderful discovery, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I have told my many friends about its wonderful curative powers, and I would not be without it if it cost ten dollars a bettle. I advise people to use it if they want to be cured."

You can get it at any drug store for \$1. It is purely vegetable and harmless, and it surely cures. It should be used by all who are aling, who are weak, tired, nervous, sleepiess, and run down. It is the best spring medicine pussible to take. It was discovered by Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th st. New York, the most successful specialist in curing chronic and nervous diseases, who can be consulted free personnily or by letter.—Adr.

A GLASS OF REER.

The Brewery Chemist Is Amnzed at the Prevntling I morance-About It. " Now, here's as fine a glass of beer as you

will find in this town." said the browery chemist, holding the foaming glass up to the light and gazing fondly at its amber transparency. To look at it you would never suspect that it wouldn't be quite as good if it wasn't for the tausonguldenkraut and the kardobenedictenkraut that lend their aid in its composition. would you? Tasting of it, few mon, I think, would miss the starkezucker, the weldenschalen, or the hazelnuszsplane if I had forgotten to put it in. But I haven't! They're all there, safe enough.

Do you detect the moussirpulver, the caraghenmoos, the laugensalze, and the kartoffelzucker? No? That's odd! Let me see. All! They're all in! And how about the herbstzeitlose, and the bilsenkraut, and the schafgarbe. and the buchenspanne? Don't recognize 'em. eh? Well, may be you get the flavor of the kokelskorner, the ignatiusbobne, the metallsalze, the lakritzensaft, the pikrinsaure, the nleswurz, the tischlerleim, or the zuckercoueur? You must have drunk beer enough to be familiar with those portions of the brew?

leur? You must have drunk beer enough to be familiar with those pertions of the brew? What? Don't they touch your palate, either? Why, you don't seem to know what a glass of good beer is?

"Now suppose there wasn't any coloquinten, or starkmahl, or wachholder, or bitterklee, or fichtennadelo, or gozel, or lausenblase, or suzian, or salicylsaure, or althopfenoal, or waldmeister in this glass of beer. Do you think you would like if? Not a bit of it? You would throw it away and call it slops. That's what you would die, When you make beer nowadays you've got to be mighty careful and not leave anything out, and yet you don't know they're in it, after all. Even such little things as ingwer, natron, wermuth, acriander, moin, kamille, and brechnuse have to pe put carefully in, or we'd hear from it.

"Well, you recognize the hoppenbittersaure, the beliadonna, the nux vimica, the tannin, the bleecoleur, the malzetract, the pepper, the potash, the gelatine, the quassia, the glycerine, the sada, and the sloes, of course. You don't mean it? Not one of 'em? A heap of satisfaction it is to brew a first-class glass of lager beer. I must say! You don't even recognize the strychnine, the tannin, the alloes, or the belladonna. You thought it was the hops? What's hops?"

An Open Letter to Women. Laurel Ave., San Francisco. May 18, 1892.

Dear friend of women: "When my baby was born. five years ago, I got up in six days. Far too soon. Result: falling of the womb. Ever since I've been miserable.

"I tried everything: doctors. medicines, apparatus; but grew

"I could hardly stand; and walking without support was impossible.

At last I saw an advertisement of Lydin E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and decided to try it. The effect was astonishing. Since I took the first bottle my womb has n troubled me, and, thanks on to you, I am now well. Ever suffering woman

should know how reliable your compound is. It is a sure

cure." - Mrs. A. Detwiler. All druggists sell it.
Address in cofficience.
Lydia E. Pingham Men. Grane for Kindle
Co. Linnadass.
Timer Pills BB conts. Jun & Colle